The Die Is Cast and Japan's
100,000,000 Will See
It Through

Nippon Times

Let Us Be the Corner-Stone
Of the Construction of
Greater East Asia!

No. 16,021 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

SUBHAS C. BOSE HERE IN TOKYO TO EXPRESS GRATITUDE TO JAPAN

Indian Leader to Meet Prime Minister General Tojo This Morning

GRATEFUL FOR RECOGNITION

Will Be Guest at Dinner Party Given by Shigemitsu Tuesday

To express his gratitude to Japan for its recognition of the Azad Hind Government, Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Tokyo Sunday, it was announced by the Board of Information at 4 p.m., the same day.

The text of the announcement follows:

"For the purpose of expressing gratitude to the Japanese Government for the recognition and cooperation extended to his Government Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the head of the Provisional Government of Free India, came to Tokyo today, October 31, 1943."

Subhas Chandra Bose proceeded immediately to his quarters in the mansion of Viscount Soichiro Shibusawa at Tsunamachi, Mita.

His schedule for today is as follows:

Visit to the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. to register his name in the Court Register.

Call on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 11 a.m.

Visit to the Meiji Shrine at 1 p.m.

Visit to the Yasukuni Shrine at 1:50 p.m.

On Tuesday at 10:30 a.m. the visiting Indian leader will meet a group of Japanese newspapermen. In the evening he will be the guest of Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at a dinner party.

PHILIPPINE WOMEN TO ASSIST KALIBAPI

Form Auxiliary Service—Officers Named

Domei

MANILA, October 29.—Active participation of women in helping the Kalibapi attain its objectives was assured yesterday afternoon when the Women's Auxiliary Service for Manila was organized at a general meeting held at the Kalibapi headquarters.

In ceremonies preceding the organization of the auxiliary service, Director-General Camilio Osias of the Kalibapi and Mayor Leon Quinto of Manila, addressed the meeting, which was attended by the representatives of various women's organizations.

Mrs. Pura Villanueva Kalaw was elected chairman of the auxiliary service, while Mrs. Emilio Rustia and Mrs. Rosa Sevilla Alvero were elected first and second vice-chairmen respectively.

Miss Carmen Poanas, former city councillor, was named secretary of the body.

IPOH'S PLAYGROUND SET

Hundreds of Eager Children Attend Opening Ceremony

Domei

IPOH, October 28.—A two-acre $18,000 playground, replete with all facilities, has been provided for children living in the heart of this town. In spite of the inclement weather hundreds of children gathered at the new playground for the opening ceremony, which was attended by Governor Naokata Kawamura.

Calling upon the Governor to declare open the playground, Rajah Omar contrasted the indifferent attitude of the former authorities to provide recreational facilities for the children living in the congested areas of the town with the Japanese administration's concern for the children's welfare even in the midst of a major war.

Red Cross Ship Sinks

Domei

BERLIN, October 30.—A Portuguese ship which left Lisbon on October 20, carrying Red Cross supplies hit a floating mine off Marseilles and sank. Fifteen of its crew were saved, according to information received here. The ship was on her 19th voyage since it was chartered by the Red Cross Society.

E. Asiatic Ministry's Work In Past One Year Reviewed

Foundation for Inter-Regional Prosperity and Creation of New Culture Laid, Says Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs completes the first year of its existence today.

Japan's task of building up Greater East Asia in consonance with the principles of morality has progressed apace during the one year that has elapsed. The time has arrived when the attainment of the goal of Asia's freedom hinges entirely on the concerted efforts of the peoples of East Asia. The independence of the Philippines and the birth of the Provisional Government of Free India are the newest pages in the history of Greater East Asia building.

In an article contributed to the Asahi, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, reviews the course of momentous events that have marked the one year following the brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces.

Mr. Yamamoto observes that relations of amity and mutual helpfulness prevail among the nations of East Asia. Emphasizing that true happiness for East Asia can come only from victory in the war, he exhorts the peoples of that region to overcome whatever difficulties may arise, until ultimate triumph has been won.

Mr. Yamamoto's article, in substance, follows:

One Year-Old Today

"The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is one year old today. Born of the supreme task to win this war of unprecedented magnitude, to free East Asia from Anglo-American shackles and to build up a New Order in this part of the world, the Ministry may be said to be Japan's first-born 'war babe.' It shares a common mission with the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

"It requires no reiteration that the War of Greater East Asia was forced on us by the Anglo-Americans. Finding Japan an obstacle to the perpetuation of their traditional policy of dominating the Orient, the United States and Britain tried to strangulate us by resorting to an economic blockade, which is little short of actual warfare, and even by setting up the so-called A-B-C-D military encirclement. In the face of this undisguised and aggressive challenge, Japan bore the unbearable until the last moment, and only when the other side refused to reconsider its attitude did she rise in arms at the stake of her national destiny that has continued for 3,000 years.

"The immediate task before us is to win the war through, to construct Greater East Asia the very while that we are engaged in fighting and to turn that construction into fighting strength, into a solid foundation for victory.

"The building up of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere is a noble, grandiose undertaking of equal historic significance with the founding of our Empire by the Emperor Jimmu and the Meiji Restoration. At the same time, it is a major revolution of East Asia. The War of Greater East Asia is a gigantomachy such as our forebears have never experienced. These two facts combine to add to the gravity of the situation confronting us today.

Ministry's Mission

"Broadly speaking, the mission of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is to construct the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. The political part of this mission is to integrate unity between our Empire and the constituent States of the Co-prosperity Sphere. It is for this reason that no few of the functions of the Foreign Office, as far as East Asia is concerned, have been transferred to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. Admittedly, such a measure is without a precedent, but the Government carried it out with decision, flinging down all conventionalism, in view of the great significance attaching to the undertaking of the Co-prosperity Sphere building.

"Economically, the Ministry engages in laying the foundation for inter-State and inter-regional prosperity of Greater East Asia as well as in development undertakings necessary for the realization of East Asia's common goal of emancipation and the establishment of a New Order.

"The creation of a new culture for East Asia is also among the tasks assigned to the Ministry.

"Glorious achievements of epochal significance to East Asia have marked the past one year following the

(Continued on Page 2)

AIM OF NEW TREATY EXPLAINED BY ARITA

Is Manifestation of Ideal to Give Each Nation Its Proper Place

RECALLS WANG'S EFFORTS

Places Hopes in Pact as Pillar Of Mutual Sino-Nippon Understanding

Hachiro Arita, adviser to the Foreign Office and former Foreign Minister, in greeting the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact in an article written for the Asahi, declared that the fundamental aim of the treaty lies in the manifestation of the spirit underlying the founding of the Japanese Empire, which is to give each nation its proper place.

Mr. Arita was Foreign Minister at the time when negotiations were under way for the conclusion of the Japan-China Basic Treaty which, having performed its mission, as he puts it, has made ways for the new Japan China Alliance Pact.

"Universal peace, as the world has repeatedly been told by Japan, is a thing that becomes possible only when each nation is in its proper place," writes Mr. Arita.

"That this is so will be clear if it is remembered that peace in a country is possible only when every person is in his proper place.

"One of the things about the Alliance Pact that strikes us is the fact that it is simple in content. The Basic Treaty signed in November, 1940, which became void with the enforcement of the Alliance Pact, was elaborate.

"In contrast, the Alliance Pact is simple and clear beyond measure.

"Another notable fact about the Alliance Pact is that throughout it there breathes the spirit of equality and reciprocity.

"However, there is no reason to decry the Basic Treaty for its complicated nature in the sense indicated.

"The Basic Treaty was the result of the peculiar circumstances that prevailed at the time it was concluded.

"It will be seen that the Basic Treaty was but a stage in the development of the old order into the new one. It was a stage necessary for us to pass if there was at all to be a relationship between Japan and China like that which is manifest in the present Alliance Pact.

"It may occur to one that the Alliance Pact was signed after Japan and China had satisfied themselves that their friendship and mutual trust had increased to such an extent that there no longer was the need to have minute issues in their relations regulated by a treaty, and that they were warranted in recognizing mutually the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity, a principle which is applicable throughout the universe. Thus, one is bound to appreciate fully the historical meaning and the value of the old pact.

Was Foreign Minister Then

"I was Foreign Minister when President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government escaped from Chungking to establish the National Government at Nanking, and when he began negotiations looking to the conclusion of the Basic Treaty. I saw with my own eyes President Wang struggling successfully with innumerable difficulties that lay in the way of the realization of his ideas in regard to China's relations with Japan. This determination of President Wang to brush aside everything that was working against him in his task of reconstructing China's relations with Japan is found embodied in the Alliance Pact.

"One might say that the Alliance Pact is the climax of a series of steps taken by Japan in fulfilment of its promises to China under the new policy toward China launched this spring, including the return of concessions to the National Government, abolition of extraterritorial rights in China, and various measures intended to help the National Government in the performance of its functions.

"By the Alliance Pact, we have perfected the form to be followed in regulating relations between Japan and China. That is to say by the pact we have got the two

(Continued on Page 2)

LARGE COAL STRIKE IS IMMINENT IN U.S.; ROOSEVELT JITTERY

F.D.R. Orders Miners to Go Back to Work by November 1

OUTPUT FALLS HEAVILY

Ranks of Strikers Swell to 100,000—Many More Expected to Stage Walk-Out

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 30.—The United States Government has realized that a general coal strike is now unavoidable, and has started to adopt various emergency measures to meet the shortage of coal supply, according to Washington reports.

Harold Ickes, Fuel Administrator, issued an urgent order today, prohibiting the supply of anthracite coal to consumers who have stocks to last them more than ten days, and also restricted the retail sales of coal. The War Production Board is also preparing to effect nation-wide light control to reduce the consumption of electricity generated by coal.

According to Government estimates, the reduction in iron and steel production since the outbreak of local strikes in eastern coal fields has now reached more than 100,000 tons.

Drastic Measures Expected

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 30.—In view of the tendency of the coal mine strike in eastern coal fields becoming further aggravated, President Roosevelt issued a warning to strikers that if they did not return to work by November 1, drastic measures would be adopted, according to Washington reports.

This warning was issued last night from the White House in a form of a letter sent to William Davies, Director of the War Labor Board. The contents of the letter were substantially as follows:

"The coal supply of the United States today is insufficient. The decline in coal output cannot be overlooked just as the supply of materials to the battle fronts cannot be left unattended. Therefore, I would not hesitate to adopt any measure for mining sufficient quantities of coal. The United Mine Workers is expected to call the meeting of its policy committee on November 1, and it is desired that no new action would be taken until that time."

On the other hand, the strike is further spreading. Particularly in Kentucky, the ranks of strikers increased today from yesterday's 22,000 to 28,000 today. According to the estimates made last night, the strikers now number 6,200 in Indiana, 10,000 in Illinois, 3,200 in Ohio, 10,000 in Pennsylvania, 6,600 in Virginia, 7,300 in West Virginia, and 20,000 in Alabama. Today, it is expected that the number of total strikers will reach more than 100,000. With the strike rapidly expanding to new mines, the production in the entire coal fields is nearing paralysis.

P.I. STARTS CONTEST FOR NATIONAL SONGS

Preparing to Celebrate Heroes' Day

Domei

MANILA, October 29.—In preparation for the coming celebration of National Heroes' Day, which falls on November 30, the City Hall authorities are sponsoring a contest for the best musical compositions by local composers.

Songs for the contest will comprise marches in honor of President Jose P. Laurel and the former Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration, as well as Kundiman (native Filipino music) pieces for the new Philippines.

It is also understood that all compositions intended for entry must be accompanied by lyrics in Tagolog.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the new Philippines Musical Federation, for which Pedro Aunario, member of the Council of State of the Republic of the Philippines, was elected president on October 25, will be formally inaugurated on October 30 with a grand musical parade led by the Metropolitan Constabulary Band preceeding the inaugural ceremonies at the Metropolitan Theater.

EAST ASIA'S REBIRTH ASSURED BY TREATY, STATES SHIGEMITSU

Pact Is Embodiment of True Form of Sino-Japanese Relations

FOUNDED ON JUSTICE

Foreign Minister Says Foe Will Be Forced to Admit Justness of Our Cause

The conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China is the vindication of the true form of Sino-Japanese relations. It is in accord with heavenly truth and, at the same time, the road to the resuscitation of East Asia.

The spirit motivating the conclusion of the Pact is analogous to the spirit that prompted the granting of independence to Burma and the Philippines. This spirit is the backbone of the construction and rehabilitation of Greater East Asia. It is a spirit that will animate the steady future progress of Japan as a great Power.

Such are the salient points of a verbal statement made by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu in a press interview at his official residence on Saturday in connection with the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Pact.

The gist of the Foreign Minister's statement, as reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi, follows:

"The Pact of Alliance between Japan and China just concluded is an unmistakable embodiment of the true form of Sino-Japanese relations. 'Truth is Heaven's will,' goes an old Chinese adage. The conclusion of the present Pact, because it is the vindication of what Sino-Japanese relations should be through all the ages, is, I believe, in accord with eternal heavenly truth.

"I have no doubt that, with the conclusion of this Pact, those people of China who have been swayed by past circumstances will bury the hatchet and be drawn to us. The present move, which is in accord with heavenly truth, is the road to the resuscitation of East Asia. I am sure that this righteous course will appeal to every Chinese and every Japanese.

"The spirit motivating the conclusion of the new Pact is analogous to the spirit that actuated the granting of independence to Burma and the Philippines. This is a point already made clear in the Diet. This spirit forms the backbone and pillar of Greater East Asia building.

"This spirit, be it remembered, by no means stands for exclusivism. It stands for conciliation, amity and good neighborliness. Hence it is in accord with heavenly truth.

"Greater East Asia's progress constitutes the foundation of Japan's prosperity. Here is the promise of Japan's future progress as a great Power. The Japanese nation, with renewed determination, should concentrate the total national strength on turning this promise into a reality.

"Our task for the future is to grasp the spirit embodied in the new Pact and see to its satisfactory operation. The vindication of this spirit to the whole world is a task devolving on the Foreign Office. I feel sure the spirit will be fully appreciated not only by our allies but also by the neutral nations. Only, the United States and Britain will unleash malicious propaganda aiming at the obstruction of our policy, but even they will be forced to acknowledge the justness of our cause. Because our East Asia policy is founded on justice, it is bound to succeed."

NEW PACT OVERJOYS KWANGTUNG PEOPLE

2,000 Parade Through Streets of Canton

Domei

CANTON, October 30.—Felicitating the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese alliance this morning in Nanking, the Kwangtung provincial government this afternoon sponsored a mass rally at the Chungshan Memorial Hall with the attendance of Governor Chen and other prominent Chinese and Japanese officials and civilians.

Following the conclusion of the meeting, picked members of the police force, middle school students and children totaling more than 2,000 paraded through the streets, waving Chinese and Japanese flags. Every home also hoisted Chinese and Japanese flags to felicitate the momentous event in Sino-Japanese relations.

Chu Min-Yi Exhorts Nation To Give All for New Task

Nanking Foreign Minister Says Alliance Pact Opens Way for China's Complete Liberation; Lauds Japan; Stresses Mutual Effort

Domei

NANKING, October 30.—Declaring that the way for China to attain liberty and equality has been opened with the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact, Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the Nanking Government urged the nation to strive for the fulfilment of the great mission entrusted to them, in his broadcast to the people of China at 9 p.m. today. The gist of his broadcast follows:

"I wish to point out particularly two points, namely, that the Japan-China Alliance Pact was concluded before the attainment of complete peace, and that the contents of the pact have enhanced our faith in Japan. The moral principle of the Japanese Government and people has been truly manifested. The greater the friendly sentiment our neighbor Japan shows toward us, the greater becomes our responsibility. We must recognize this point.

"I express our sincere thanks for the goodwill shown by the Government and people of Japan in concluding the pact.

"The maintenance of the good-neighbor and friendly relations between Japan and China forms the basis of the happiness of both countries. Yet the United States and Britain are still following their usual deceptive policies, and instigating Chungking to resist Japan. Among Chungking leaders there are many who have fallen into the snare set by the United States and Britain, but again, those who have realized their mistake are not few. Only because of the surrounding conditions are they unable to act freely. This is one of the reasons why complete peace has not yet come.

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of China, fought for the liberty and equality of China, with great foresight. To attain liberty and equality, it is of the first importance to free ourselves from the bondage of unequal treaties. Yet, it is difficult to become free of oppression by means of peaceful diplomatic negotiations with the United States and Britain. Realizing this point, Dr. Sun said: 'If the liberty and equality of China are desired, we should cooperate with the nation that gives us equal treaties and thus fight in cooperation with it.' The aim Dr. Sun wished to attain is the same object the people of China desire to secure.

"Now, the way to attain this objective has been opened to us. The racial principle of Dr. Sun has been made possible by the conclusion of the Alliance Pact. The peoples of Japan and China now must exert their efforts to establish permanent peace and stability for the sake of the entire people of Greater East Asia and the whole world, under the firm determination to share all joys and sorrows according to the principle of equality and reciprocity. Success in this will mean the success of the Great Asia principle of Dr. Sun. I sincerely hope that all the people of China, under the guidance of President Wang Ching-wei, will exert themselves for the fulfilment of the great mission, uniting together as one."

JAPAN SEEN READY FOR FINAL VICTORY

P.I. Paper Lauds Tojo's Speech

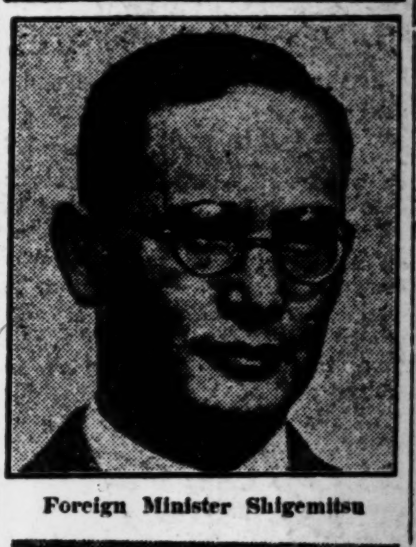
Domei

MANILA, October 28.—Commenting on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's inspiring address in the Imperial Diet on October 26, the Taliba, Tagalog daily here, declared: "Assured of perfect unity and coordination on the home front and having thoroughly consolidated the gains in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan is now ready to push the 'total blitzkrieg' against the Anglo-American Powers to the inevitable conclusion—decisive success and final and complete victory.

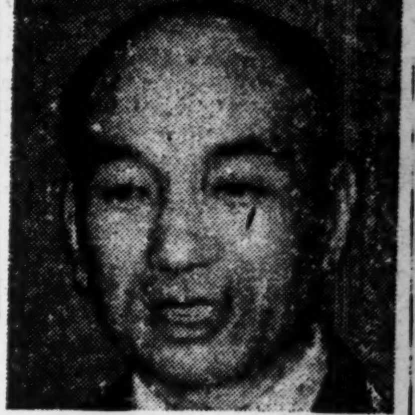
"Prime Minister Tojo's address, therefore, should be interpreted as the signal for unleashing the full might of Japan's enormous power to carry out the final phase of the 'total blitzkrieg' against the Anglo-American Powers," the paper added.

Continuing, it said that Japan has already won the war if it is satisfied with maintaining the status quo, but, however, the paper added, "Japan will not be satisfied until it has accomplished its sacred mission as the divinely appointed liberator and protector of the peoples of Greater East Asia."

See Asia's New Dawn



Foreign Minister Shigemitsu



Foreign Minister Chu

3 NEW MINISTRIES ARE OPENING TODAY

Governmental Structure Geared for Effective Prosecution Of War

The three new Ministries of Munitions, Transportation and Communications, and Agriculture and Commerce will be opened today in accordance with the epoch-making renovation of the administrative framework by the Government for the expeditious and effective prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The entire Governmental structure enters a new stage this morning, with all its members invigorated by a new spirit of service to the nation.

The plans for the establishment of the three new Ministries and for the reorganization of the various Ministries which were submitted to the Privy Council were fully approved by that body on October 30. These plans were given a rapid but thorough examination by the committee of the Privy Council, composed of its entire membership, beginning October 25. In view of the Government's intention to effect the unparalleled change in the administrative machinery on November 1, the committee of the Privy Council held meetings daily.

The change from the old structure to the new has been conducted smoothly and speedily. The Government and people are unanimously agreed that the nation's central administrative machine so overhauled would be in a position to carry out the War of Greater East Asia to a successful termination.

1½ MILLION TONS SUNK BY REICH IN 4 MONTHS

Monthly Average Is 400,000 Tons; Submarine Warfare Seen Satisfactory

Domei

BERLIN, October 30.—Since July to October, the Reich navy and air forces have sunk an average of 400,000 tons of enemy shipping monthly, according to German military authorities.

That is to say, in July, 550,000 tons were sunk; August 377,000 tons; September 305,000 tons; and in October 227,000 tons by submarines and 130,000 tons by planes. In addition to the above figure for October, many small vessels were sunk, and thus the total for that month would be about 400,000 tons.

It is pointed out that the ships sunk by submarines have increased of late, which proves that operations against enemy shipping have progressed satisfactorily.

FOREIGN MINISTERS OF JAPAN AND CHINA HAIL ALLIANCE PACT

Chu Min-Yi Thanks Shigemitsu For Conclusion of Treaty In Phone Call

AMITY TIES TIGHTENED

Both Declare Two Countries' Relations Have Been Put On New Footing

Domei

NANKING, October 31.—Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China called Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on the international telephone at 2 p.m. today, and expressed his thanks for the conclusion of the Japan-China Alliance Pact. In reply, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu heartily congratulated China and said that the new alliance pact had placed the Japan-China relation on a new basis.

For ten minutes, they talked about the effect of the pact and the future relations between the two countries. The gist of their telephone conversation follows:

Foreign Minister Chu: Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, I have not seen you for some time, but hope you are in good health.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu: You seem to be well also, and I congratulate you on your health.

Foreign Minister Chu: The Japan-China alliance treaty for the conclusion of which you had given so much considerate efforts was finally signed yesterday by President Wang Ching-wei and Ambassador Masayuki Tani. The Japan-China relations have greatly improved since President Wang advocated the peace movement, and the National Government joined the War of Greater East Asia. Just when Japan and China are endeavoring to wipe out the British and American influences, your country proposed to conclude newly an alliance pact by fundamentally revising the Basic Treaty, and it is the joy of not only China but the entire East Asia that the alliance pact is now signed.

Marks New Epoch

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu: The alliance treaty signed at Nanking yesterday marks a new epoch in the relations between Japan and China, and I wish to express to Your Excellency my sincere congratulation on its conclusion. Of course, it is proper for Japan and China to be in allied relations, in equality and reciprocity as neighborly and friendly allies, but its significance is great and the new pact forms the foundation for the revival of East Asia.

Foreign Minister Chu: I am of the same opinion. Already by the return of concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality through the help of your Government, the autonomy of China that we have long wished for came in sight. With the conclusion of the new pact, this objective has been attained. In the supplementary protocol it is provided that Japanese troops will be withdrawn when peace is restored, and Japan will give up the right of stationing troops under the provisions made after the Boxer uprising. This is an epoch-making promise made to China, in which is revealed the sincerity and sympathy of your country for the independence of China. China has realized that to become fully independent herself and to complete the liberation of East Asia, the entire people must unite as one and fight the United States and Britain.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu: The task of liberating East Asia is steadily progressing as we have obliterated Anglo-American exploitation from this area as you are already aware. Thus the great work of resuscitating and developing East Asia is daily nearing completion. The emancipation of East Asia and the advance of East Asia are the sacred task to be jointly performed by Japan and China. The great start made by Dr. Sun will be materialized by President Wang.

Foreign Minister Chu: Japan and China are fated to become allies. Hereafter and forever, the two countries will continue to maintain friendly and neighborly relations, to effect co-prosperity economically on a reciprocal basis; and thus to attain the realization of Greater East Asia. For China, it is the materialization of a part of the Three People's Principles and the Great Asia Principle of Dr. Sun. The spirit of Dr. Sun would surely be pleased to witness this develop-

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TREATY WITH CHINA SEEN UNEXAMPLED

Alliance Pact Unparalleled in History for Simplicity, Open-Handedness

Domei

NANKING, October 30.—In their simplicity and open-handedness the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, the protocol annexed to it and the exchange notes signed here today are unexampled in history.

The treaty proper consists of six articles and the protocol two articles. The whole text of the notes exchanged, which as a matter of diplomatic usage are not of a nature to be published, has been given out and there is neither a secret agreement nor an understanding attached to the published instruments.

Not only are these documents epochal in form but are unparalleled in the generosity of the terms offered by any one country to another. Although victor in the China Affair, Japan has accorded strict equality to China and has pledged to aid and support the republic in its efforts to rise and prosper. China pledges to maintain close cooperation with Japan for the construction of Greater East Asia and for the stabilization of this part of the world. An economic entente is to be observed on the basis of reciprocity.

Striking Contrast

The contents of the pact, therefore, serve a striking contrast to peace terms imposed on Germany at the end of the last Great War. Whereas the Treaty governing the Basic Relations between Japan and China signed on November 30, 1940 immediately after the return of the National Government to Nanking and other instruments annexed to it were variously conditioned by the existence of Anglo-American influence in China, the new treaty is entirely free of such impediments but embodies in unmistakable terms Japan's supreme goodwill and faith.

Especially the annexed protocol provides that Japanese troops would be withdrawn after the restoration of peace and order and complete termination of the state of war in China. Japan thus relinquishes its right to station troops in China provided in the Boxer Agreement. Also in the economic sphere, Japan promises complete reciprocity with China.

The exchanged notes promise fundamental readjustments in the fait accompli when general peace has been established and the state of war has completely terminated, but such readjustments are to be made whenever necessary even while the country is still in a state of war.

Thus, the spirit shown by Japan in these instruments is unprecedented in the history of international relations and the pact may be regarded as an incarnation of the moral spirit animating Japan's policy.

Jubilation Reigns in China

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 30.—Excitement and jubilation were the reactions of the 4,000,000 citizens in this city today, as they heard President Wang Ching-wei's radio announcement regarding the signing of the pact of alliance between Japan and China.

Tens of thousands of citizens including students, workers, officials and others, heard the President's historic pronouncement over the radio in theaters, schools and public halls, gathering in these places in the early morning long before Publicity Minister Lin Pai-sheng introduced the President at 10:40 a.m.

Before the excitement caused by the announcement subsided, extras came out in the streets containing the full text of the protocol promising complete withdrawal of Japanese forces from Chinese territories following the conclusion of hostilities.

The protocol brought a new surge of emotion as it brought home to the man in the street the fact that Japan is sincerely interested in fighting for the interests of all East Asiatics against Anglo-American imperialism.

Flags of Japan and China waving side-by-side throughout the city were testimony to the joy of the citizens here and presented proof of the new spirit of the Chinese and Japanese collaboration.

Foreign Ministers Of Japan and China Hail Alliance Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. There could be no greater pleasure for us all. Your country helped Burma and the Philippines to attain independence. Now the Provisional Government of Free India has been formed. Thus the future of the all races of Greater East Asia has become very bright.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu: While the autonomy of China is being attained through the war against the United States and Britain, the foundation for the restoration of China has been laid down by the pact just signed. What is left are mainly internal problems of China. When normalcy returns to China, China will be restored to her people again. Then will China be perfectly restored to East Asia and revived. Japan is intending to cooperate with the various races to protect Greater East Asia, their homeland, against the invasion of the United States and Britain, and thus to effect their future progress by cooperating for the realization of their respective independence. The Japan-China relation will form the nucleus of the Greater East Asia development.

Foreign Minister Chu: I have enjoyed this talk very much, and feel as though Your Excellency is here in Nanking.* I am sorry that the time limit has come, and I hope you will take good care of your health in view of the important situation today.

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu: I wish to say the same thing. For the sake of China and for East Asia, please take care of yourself.

The Past Week in Review

Big Results Scored In S. Pacific Area

In furious battles now raging in the northern sector of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, Japanese Forces are dealing sledge-hammer blows to the enemy in the vicinity of the Song River, where fighting is most severe at present, according to the communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters early last week.

Principal war results ascertained in that area up to the present disclose that the enemy has suffered huge casualties, with about 2,000 dead bodies left behind, while the Japanese have captured 14 guns and about 600 rifles.

Also, in the morning of October 23, Imperial Navy Eagles furiously attacked six enemy cruisers at a point southeast of Krechin Point, New Guinea, and damaged two cruisers and shot down two enemy P-40 fighters.

Meanwhile, our Navy Air Units, on October 27, sank one enemy cruiser instantaneously and damaged another in their attack on the enemy warships near the landing point on Mono Island, which is located in the vicinity of Bougainville Island of the Solomons group.

Army Air Units Blast Foe Bases in E. India

Air Units of the Japanese Army on October 20 suddenly stopped holding themselves back and struck at Chittagong, the enemy's strategic stronghold in Eastern India. In the surprise-raid, bombs were unloaded on enemy transports, wharves, and other military installations while two Hurricane fighters were shot down.

Following up their devastating attacks on Chittagong, Imperial Army Air Units, in a huge fighter-bomber formation, moved out in a surprise-raid against Tambru, an enemy base in East India situated about 40 kilometers north of Maungdaw and along the upper reaches of the Naaf River, on October 23. Relentlessly bombing the enemy barracks and scores of warehouses in which the enemy had accumulated war supplies for a long period at maximum capacity, our Units completely blasted more than a dozen warehouses and started fires in two places.

Campaign Along Nu River Smashes Enemy's Plan

The Japanese campaign along the Nu River has completely frustrated the enemy's counter-offensive plans and left him without the slightest hope of rescuing his comrade forces that have been trapped in the iron encirclement ring spread around them by the Imperial Forces.

Early in the morning of October 20, the 108th brigade of the enemy's 36th division sneaked out of X X Mountain and attempted to flee to the eastern bank of the Nu River by way of a bypath in the Kaolikang range. A powerful Japanese Unit, having already cut the enemy's retreat, immediately spotted this enemy force and, after a fierce battle, dealt it an annihilative blow.

The body of Yang Yun-hung, enemy regimental commander, was discovered after the battle. From documents found on his body, it transpires that Li Shih-hung, commander of the division, had already fled, while the vice-commander and many other ranking leaders of the division are hovering round within our encirclement, which is steadily being narrowed down.

The Japanese operations along the Nu River have thus shattered the enemy's counter-offensive plans and are leaving the enemy no alternative but to leave his entrapped comrade forces in the lurch.

Alliance Pact Signed By Japan and China

The formal conclusion of a Pact of Alliance between the Imperial Japanese Government and the National Government of the Republic of China was announced by the Board of Information on October 30. The Board of Information, simultaneously, released the Statement of the Imperial Japanese Government which revealed that the Basic Treaty between Japan and China and the Documents attached thereto, which formerly existed, have lost their validity by virtue of the coming into existence of the new Pact.

Japan's Victory Assured, Says Tojo to Diet

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo told the Imperial Diet on October 26, that the United States and Britain are frantically resorting to an all-out counter-offensive against Japan, as a consequence of which, the fighting is daily growing more intense and furious, but that Japan's ultimate victory is certain.

The Prime Minister asserted that all necessary measures for the strengthening of the internal national structure to effect the speedy expansion of the munitions industries, especially the epochal expansion of air power, will be carried out vigorously and resolutely without being bound by the traditions and past usages of government offices.

Turning to the situation in Greater East Asia, the Prime Minister declared that with the independence of Burma and that more recently of the Philippines, the great ideal underlying the foundation of our Empire—that of enabling all nations each to have its proper place and all peoples to live in peace and security—is being realized step by step. East Asia, he said, has emerged as the "Greater East Asia for Greater East Asia" and is making a vigorous start as the vanguard in the construction of a new World based on ethical principles.

Brilliant War Results Given by Shimada

"The Imperial Navy, with full confidence in its ability born of many years of intensive training, is prepared to intercept and annihilate the enemy at any time. All the officers and men, bearing the Imperial Will constantly in mind and replete with a vigorous morale and an indefatigable spirit, mean to fight on until the enemy is crushed, bring the war to a successful conclusion and thereby respond to the Imperial Wish."

Thus declared Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in his report given before both Houses at the 83rd extraordinary session of the Diet on October 26.

The Navy Minister's report was given in the form of an outline of naval operations and covered the main theaters of war in the Indian Ocean and in the North and South Pacific areas.

Japan's defense in and around the occupied areas is being tightened with the Imperial Forces continuing to crush the enemy counter-offensives at every turn, he said.

The composite war results scored by the Navy in the four months prior to his report made on October 26 were given by Navy Minister Shimada as follows:

Seacraft sunk: 17 cruisers, 18 destroyers, 22 submarines, 70 transports and 73 seacraft of other types. In addition, numerous seacraft were damaged and 1,613 enemy planes were shot down and damaged.

Tojo Gives Detailed Account of War Situation

War Minister General Hideki Tojo gave a detailed account of the existing war situation on the far-flung fronts before both Houses of the Diet on October 26.

Concerning the situation on the northeastern theater of war, War Minister Tojo drew a picture of the successful withdrawal of the unit from Kiska Island in accordance with strategic aims, stressing the fact that in face of enemy airpower and seapower, the entire unit was transferred to a new field of duties without any interference from the enemy and without leaving a single man on the island.

Turning to the situation in the New Guinea and Solomons areas, General Tojo assured that our advance units in the Salamaua sector are fighting valiantly, though quite outnumbered, and have succeeded in checking the enemy's ingression. Of the powerful enemy units that landed near Lae and Finschhafen on September 4 and 22, 2,000 dead have been already counted on the field and numerous artillery pieces and rifles captured.

The War Minister also touched upon the successful campaigns on the Burma and Yunnan fronts. He also reviewed the situation in China and Manchoukuo, stating that while continuous punitive operations are being launched against the enemy in China, quiet is being maintained in the Manchoukuo area. Defenses there are solid, he assured.

Lastly, he outlined the satisfactory progress of the Military Administration in the occupied areas in the Southern Regions.

Shortage of Labor Torments British

(Continued from Page 4)

experienced workers versed in fuel problems selected or recommended by the different factories. Through the efforts of these committees it was possible to effect an economy of 10 per cent in fuel comsumption during the past year.

Distribution control is being enforced by the following methods:

1—By utilizing the regional control system, transportation and distribution have been greatly simplified and the distribution system has been reorganized with emphasis on self-sufficiency. For instance, the factories in the industrial districts of Sheffield are encouraged to rely as much as possible on the coal mined in abundance in the nearby surface mines of Yorkshire.

2—A nation-wide distribution system over the local network has been organized to facilitate the distribution of special grade coal to the armed forces and to special factories where high-grade coal is essential.

3—For home consumption low-grade coal is distributed and to avoid conjestion distribution is made in early autumn to homes with storage rooms while homes without storage facilities receive preferential distribution during winter.

Large Amounts Stored

Figures regarding the amount of coal the government has in storage are not available, but the amount in store by home consumers is said to exceed that of ordinary times. In Parliament last June, a Labor Party member and a former coal miner named Grenfell stated that there had been 28,000,000 tons in storage in the beginning of winter of 1940-41 and 38,000,000 tons in 1941-42, but at the end of the winter season the balance in storage in each case was about 14,000,000 tons.

Exports of coal today are practically limited to supplying British military needs abroad, although small quantities of inferior-grade coal are being shipped to Portugal, Spain and Ireland. Exports to the South American countries have practically stopped due to scarcity of bottoms.

Of special interest in the government's coal policy is the movement to enlist 20,000 new workers by next May. It is already impossible to further tax the fighting forces for men and the government hopes to recruit 30,000 men below the age of 42 (50 in case of those having experience) from the civilian population not engaged in vital occupations.

These prospects will undergo six weeks of surface training before going into the pits for further training under experienced miners and after completion of their training period they will be distributed to the various mining districts to augment the labor power.

Formerly only mine workers between the ages of 18 and 25 were given the choice of either being drafted for military service or working in the mines, but hereafter all those drafted for military service, regardless of age, will be given the same preferential choice. The government hopes, in this way, to strengthen its labor power.

Should the response fall short of expectation, the Labor Ministry is determined to resort to the Essential Work Order and arbitrarily commandeer workers to the coal mines and as there is a possibility of including minors below the age of 18, the plan is already attracting wide attention.

Demand for coal in the war industries is expected to increase, but a part of the increase is expected to be adjusted by further strengthening of rationalized consumption. Consumption in the homes is expected to increase and the economy achieved last winter is regarded as remote.

Exports of coal to the war-fronts are also expected to increase and much of the needs, as far as transportation facilities permit, will be supplied by England. According to the July, 1943 issue of the Times Engineering Supplement the war in North Africa alone required the shipment of 400,000 tons of coal from England and prospects are for a steady shipment of at least 600,000 tons annually to meet the requirements in that region. Again in the August, 1943 issue of the same magazine a regional controller estimated that England will be required to ship no less than 2,600,000 tons annually to Sicily.

How to meet the increasing demand in the face of declining labor power is a problem that is tormenting the Government. Mobilization of labor power has already reached its peak. The fighting forces and the industries are feeling the shortage of men and it is doubtful whether the coal mining industry can increase its labor power sufficiently to meet the growing demands.

(End)

TOJO, WANG LAUDED BY HSINMIN SOCIETY

Congratulatory Cables Sent on Pact Signing; Chungking Told to Awaken

Domei

PEKING, October 30.—At its final session held today, the annual meeting of the Hsinmin Society resolved to dispatch telegrams of congratulation to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, on the conclusion of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and China and also to dispatch a message to all people in Chungking-controlled area urging them to cooperate immediately for the establishment of Greater East Asia.

The message to Prime Minister Tojo follows:

"The friendly ties between Japan and China have been further tightened by the revision of the Basic Treaty between Japan and China. The alliance will continue forever, the peace of East Asia is now assured, and the liberation of East Asia is about to be materialized. Your Excellency has planned the autonomous advance of East Asia according to moral principles. Great virtues and high repute also bring great difficulties, but your achievement is also great. We express our congratulation to Your Excellency."

To President Wang Ching-wei, the Hsinmin Society sent the following message of congratulation:

"By the recent revision of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, the friendly relations between the two countries have been further strengthened. Thus, our alliance will last forever, the reason for anti-Japanese resistance has been lost, and peace and unity will come soon. It is not only the joy of our nation, but the joy of the whole of Greater East Asia. Thus, we respectfully send our message of congratulation."

To the people in Chungking-controlled areas, the Society sent the following message:

"Brothers, military men and public, in the resistance area! The contents of the Sino-Japanese Alliance Treaty announced today are based on moral principle and equality. The reason for your resistance has been lost. The Great Asia principle of the Father of China is now being realized. Brothers belong to brothers. It is our sincere hope that you will soon repent, and join us in effecting peace and unity for establishment of a new China and also the Greater East Asia Sphere."

Aim of New Treaty Explained by Arita

(Continued from Page 1)

countries to breathe in harmony. The most important thing now is for us to do our utmost to ensure that there will be an embodiment of the spirit of the Alliance Pact in everything done by Japan and China in their relations.

"This is a hard task. But we have got to perform it.

"There was great difficulty in carrying out our policies toward China. One reason is that American and British influence had penetrated East Asia. Another is that relations between Japan and China were extremely complicated.

"Where this American and British influence was ousted, we have built the edifice of the Alliance Pact, supported by the pillar of mutual understanding and trust of the peoples of the two countries.

"We must not be under any illusion about the formidableness of the task before us which is to deal with issues that occur between Japan and China in accordance with the spirit of the Alliance Pact. The value of the Pact is to manifest itself in what we will do by way of overcoming the difficulties besetting the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Thus, I take the opportunity of exhorting the peoples of Japan and China to try to display greater patience and make greater efforts.

"The manifestation of the spirit underlying the founding of the Japanese Empire, which is inspiring Japan in the effort to realize the principle of co-existence and co-prosperity and construct Greater East Asia, is seen in the Japan-China Alliance Pact.

"I give a send-off to the Japan-China Basic Treaty, which has performed its mission, and greet and bless the new Japan-China Alliance Pact of which a great deal is hoped by us."

College Opened in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, October 30.—The Shonan Special Teachers' College was opened today with rites held at 11 a.m. The College will train new, and retrain old, native teachers. The move was made by the civic authorities in order to expand and carry through completely public school education here. At the present there are 72 public schools giving Japanese education within Shonan Special City with an enrollment of 22,000 pupils. The enrollment rate is showing a rapid rise.

Work of Ministry Of E. Asia Reviewed

(Continued from Page 1)

brilliant victories scored by the Imperial Forces. The more conspicuous of these achievements are the independence of the Philippines and Burma and the creation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. Bright, indeed, is East Asia's future.

"Our only regret is that China still remains divided into two opposing camps with the Chungking regime on the enemy's side and that the 380,000,000 populace of India are still groaning under Anglo-American oppression.

Strong in Adversity

"Looking back over the past year in our country, we are deeply impressed with the fact that, the more crucial the national crisis has become, the stronger has grown the Japanese people. The nation, fully cognizant of the grim war situation, are putting themselves, soul and body, into the prosecution of the war, and our national spirit is finding more and more vigorous expression. We are conscious of the fact that the noble undertaking which Japan has set out to accomplish is beset with difficulties, that if it makes too smooth a sailing, it will soon reach its limit. Only by earnest, sedulous effort can we consumate the grandiose East Asia policy which we have set out to pursue. We would be working to no purpose if we were merely to expel the Anglo-Americans from East Asia and to install ourselves in their place.

"Japan's East Asia policy, as will be clear from what follows, is a direct manifestation of the spirit that guided our national founding. There is not the slightest trace of a base motive in it. The fundamental aim of Greater East Asia building is to set up a New Order under which all the peoples of that region may each have its proper place and enjoy well-being. This aim is motivated by the spirit of righteousness, justice, morality, a spirit that is fully exemplified in the various treaties Japan has concluded with countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan's new policy toward China, the independence of Burma and the Philippines, Burma's new territorial acquisition, the granting of participation in administration to the Indonesians—these are all an unmistakable embodiment of Japan's moral conception.

"In sharp contrast, past international relations based on Anglo-American ideologies were marked by oppression against the weak by the strong. One country making capital of the weakness of another and keeping it under restraint by military might and economic power was the rule. International order was maintained by the rule of might. International treaties were nothing but a formula for subjection of one country by another.

Mutual Amity

"Entirely different are the relations among the nations of East Asia. They are relations of neighborly amity and mutual helpfulness.

"It is sometimes asked how far the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere extends, that is, what is its geographical limit. The answer is that there need be no geographical limit to an Order founded on moral principles. When such an order is established throughout the world, true world peace and the true happiness of mankind will be ushered in. Only, it is in the order of things that the proposed New Order should begin near and then extend far. For instance, the starting point of the social fabric of Japan today is the 'Tonarigumi' (neighborhood association). It is from the 'Tonarigumi' that neighborly amity wells forth. As with individuals, so with nations. Except in cases where a question of interests comes in, it is geographical proximity which engenders intimacy among nations.

"The principle of amity and concord is definitely at work in the relations among the peoples of East Asia. For instance, Manchoukuo is making a success of her policy of establishing harmony among the five races which populate the land. Burma, having come to embrace new racial elements as a sequel to her annexation of new territories, is adopting a policy of bringing about harmony and concord. Oppression against the weak by the strong, such as characterized the history of relations among nations in the past, cannot arise in the domain of Greater East Asia. After all, harmony springs forth from respect for one another's position and tradition.

"History shows that it was invariably because of aggression by the Anglo-Americans that the peoples of East Asia were driven into abject misery. In other words, the East Asiatics were sacrificed on the altar of Anglo-American prosperity. Only by winning this war can we eject the Anglo-Americans from our domain. Without our victory in the war there can be no happiness for Greater East Asia. Until the day of ultimate triumph, therefore, the East Asiatics are called upon to surmount whatever difficulties may be imposed by the war."

FILIPINO PAPER HITS BRITAIN'S HYPOCRISY

Anglo-Americans Are Unworthy Of Name of 'Christian,' Journal Declares

Domei

MANILA, October 29.—Commenting on the "devilish hypocrisy and insatiable greed of the British" the La Vanguardia, a Spanish Daily declared that the Anglo-American action in India where thousands are dying of hunger proves to the world that the Anglo-Americans are "utterly unworthy of the name of 'Christian.'"

The paper pointed out that frightened by the danger of imminent uprising only a limited amount of cereals is being sent to the Punjab and Bengal provinces, where the British Government is not only profiteering by imposing a five rupees tax on every sack of grain but is making the price prohibitive to the masses.

Scoffing at the reason set forth that the money that is collected is being used for "relief work," the Vanguardia declared: "We have no assurance that the tax is really being used for the relief of the starving poor.

"Even if, it were being used to aid the poor we cannot overlook the fact that the degenerate descendants of the English pirates who founded John Bull's Empire, are utterly incapable of contributing anything of their own for their victims' relief, not even a farthing if they cannot get in return a generous measure of ill-gotten gains."

The influential Spanish Daily recalled the example of Warren Hastings, the first Viceroy in India, who following the two-year famine of 1770-72 boasted that the tax revenue for the year 1772 exceeded that of 1767.

"What a wonderful precedent" the paper said, adding that "it is no wonder that the British Government at present is imposing heavier taxes than in normal times.

"Viceroy Archibald Wavell will perhaps also boast that despite famine conditions he was able to collect a bigger revenue than in previous years."

The paper emphasized, however, that punishment is due to the Anglo-Americans as the "great crusade of the twentieth century" will soon be launched from the East which will restore India to its former fame, prestige and prosperity.

NO PAN-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

U.S. Decides to Give Up Its Construction

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 30.—United States military authorities announced recently the decision to suspend the construction of the Pan-American highway passing through Central America and consequently a large number of the unemployed has been caused in Central American countries, according to reports from San Jose, Costa Rica. As the blow caused to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras is very serious, the Governments of these countries are now considering measures to meet the situation.

Japanese Bomb Guadalcanal

Domei

LISBON, October 30.—The U.S. Navy announced that the Japanese Air Force raided American positions on Guadalcanal on the night of October 28 (Solomons time), it was reported from Washington. No details were given.

3 Soviet Ships Sunk

Domei

BERLIN, October 30.—German light naval fleets attacked Soviet fleets in the Finland Bay, and sank two torpedo boats and one gunboat, also damaging other warships, German military authorities announced today.

103 Soviet Craft Bagged

Domei

BERLIN, October 30.—German military authorities announced today that on October 28 and 29, German forces in the eastern front shot down 103 Soviet planes.

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INDIANS ENCOURAGED TO ATTAIN FREEDOM

Sakurai, Yonezawa Discuss Japan's Role in Aiding Azad Hind and Burma

With Burma having proclaimed her independence recently and the Indian National Army headed by Subhas Chandra Bose pushing its independence drive under the slogan "Onward to Delhi," crack Japanese Forces are now pressing upon the gates to India.

Now when the eyes of the world are focussed upon India, the conversation exchanged between Hyogoro Sakurai and Kikuji Yonezawa, authorities on Burma and India respectively, which was published in the October issue of the Jikyoku Joho further reveals the true condition in India.

The conversation in detail follows:

Mr. Sakurai: "I presume if Nethaji Bose sets his feet on the soil of his motherland, he will cause a great furor among his own people. In that case, Britain will find it difficult to utilize the sepoys for their benefit. What do you think about it?

Pining for Freedom

Mr. Yonezawa: In anticipation of the formidable drive of the Indian National Army into the Indian mainland, Britain has massed great forces on the Indo-Burmese border. The Indians who have witnessed the glorious independence of their neighboring country, Burma, will surely wish to secure their own liberty. Should Mr. Bose lead his men into India, all Indians undoubtedly will follow him.

Mr. Sakurai: India can be assured of Japan's all-out support in their independence drive in view of the fact that Japan has so far clarified her true intention by adopting a new policy in China, by helping Burma and the Philippines to regain their independence as well as by according the Javanese the privilege of participating in the administration of Java. It is apparent that Japan will not request any reward for her support to the Indians. At this juncture, it is most imminent for the Indians to rise and follow Mr. Bose in order to wrestle India's liberty.

Mr. Yonezawa: I quite agree with you.

Mr. Sakurai: Japan will support India unconditionally; that fact I think will attest evidently to the true strength of Japan and also will enable Mr. Bose to carry on his drive with confidence.

Mr. Yonezawa: Japan need not make any conditions while helping the Indians in their campaign, because upon the completion of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, India will become economically related with the Co-Prosperity Sphere, owing to the fact the former is geographically inseparable from the latter. Japan will wholeheartedly support India not with such intention as harbored by Britain. India should trust Japan and her sincere intention.

Trade Relations Close

Mr. Sakurai: The inseparable economic relations between India and Burma prior to the outbreak of the war is well proved by the fact that Burma exported 1,300,000-kilograms of rice annually to foreign countries, of which a considerable quantity was sent to India.

At present, the Indians, particularly those who reside in Bengal Province are suffering tremendously from shortage of rice merely because they are controlled by the British.

On the other hand, Burma was provided with oil for cooking which was sent from India. Burma being devoid of coal, it was also supplied by India. Jute bags indispensable for packing rice were mainly sent from Assam and Bengal Provinces to Burma, while teak wood was shipped to India by Burma.

Thus, the economic relations between those two countries upon the realization of India's independence will inevitably become closer and inseparable, let alone the ties between India and the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

To tell you the truth, prior to the outbreak of the current war, the Indians and the Burmese were not on too friendly terms, or rather antagonistic against each other due to the British policy of "divide and rule" both internally and internationally. The British invaders schemed to rule India and Burma as well availing themselves of the animosity and ill-feeling which existed between those two nationalities.

Japan Calms Relations

However, Japan has adopted an entirely different policy in Burma by eagerly attempting to appease the Burmese antipathy against their neighbors. Accordingly, the administration of Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, is being conducted in a friendly manner toward the Indians.

Mr. Yonezawa: With the entry of the Japanese Forces into Burma, I guess most of the Indian landowners have evacuated, haven't they?

Mr. Sakurai: Most of the well-to-do Indians deserted their own cities and towns. However, more than half of them were either drowned in the Irrawaddy River or died while roaming about the Arakan Mountains. They were undoubtedly deluded by the British sinister propaganda that had they stayed on they would all be killed by the Japanese Forces. Out of the 1,200,000 Indian laborers, 700,000 to 800,000 have remained and at present there are about 1,000,000. They are now happily enjoying peace and prosperity.

Mr. Yonezawa: Do you think that Burma needs more Indian laborers than landowners.

Mr. Sakurai: Sure I do. The amazing increase of rice production in the last 30 years must be mainly attributed to the Indian laborers. Burma in view of its need for more labor cannot expulse Indian laborers.

Mr. Yonezawa: In connection with the Indian Independence Movement in the face of the British insatiable imperialism which was recently attested to by the appointment of Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General of India as well as by the formation of the Atlantic Charter, "the basic principle of the British colonial policy is, 'divide and rule.' This is particularly conspicuous in the administration in India. Britain taking advantage of the Indian caste system and of divergencies of religion had an easy hand in ruling India. The British instigated the Hindus and Mohammedans to increase their antagonism against each other and utilized the class discrimination for their own advantage.

Recalls Amritsar Massacre

However, the possibility of realizing unity among the Indians was testified by the anti-British movement at the time of the Amritsar massacre on the heels of the termination of the last World War, when all the Indians discarding their class or religious prejudices joined the movement.

Again when the British Simon Committee was dispatched to India, the Indian people in one united body repulsed the British policy, this apparently attesting to the possibility of bringing about unity in India. When the sincere intention of Japan in its extention of support toward India is understood by the Indian public, then it is most probable that the independence movement will be further pushed forward.

"It is pitiful to see many Indians lying naked on the streets under downpours. They remain inactive because they are hungry and have nothing to eat. The British have so thoroughly emasculated the Indian masses that they cannot even think for themselves or reason why they have to starve. Thereupon, the Indian Independence Movement has been a monopoly of the intelligentsia while the masses have remained uninterested and indifferent.

In order to realize the independence of India, not only the intelligentsia, but the Indian masses as well must become fully awakened to the urgency of liberating their country from British shackles. The enlightenment of the masses both economically and ideologically is the prerequisite to successfully carry out the independence.

"At the time of the founding of the central government in most of the Indian Provinces by the National Congress, the industrial development and the education of the masses should have been undertaken. The anti-British atmosphere which has been greatly aggravated with the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress come further intensified throughout the whole of India in order to fan the zeal for independence."

FIGHT FOR MASTERY OF THE AIR

Japanese Fighter Planes Superior to Those of Enemy—Our Air Units Devise New Method of Aerial Attacks Against Foe's Bases

On mastery of the air hinges the present war, and on the caliber and skill of a country's fliers depends this mastery. In sharp contrast to America's sad lack of skilled pilots an ever-increasing number of Japanese youths, under the instruction of veteran fliers, are emerging as steel-nerved pilots eager to aid their comrades already at the front.

Such was the gist of the informal round-table conference held recently in Tokyo between a group of Army officers and a reporter of the Fuji magazine, the former composed of Major Jiro Tsukushi, Major Takeichi Ashihara and Lieutenant Bunya Hara of the Army Aeronautical Headquarters, and Captain Noboru Hiraoka of the Kumagai Army Aeronautical School.

The details of the conference as given in the September issue of the Fuji are given below:

Air Mastery Essential

Reporter: What is behind the continuous terrific air battles that are being carried on in the South Pacific?

Tsukushi: The most important issue at stake today is mastery of the air, without which no object can float on adjacent seas. No battleship, not even a small boat, can move freely where the enemy controls the air. This is true not only during the day but in the night as well. The Prince of Wales and the Repulse ventured into waters controlled by the Japanese Air Units without an escort of fighter planes because in those days both Britain and the United States held the idea that battleships could never be sunk by airplanes. You know the fate that befell those two ships.

Then, about the time the Japanese Forces had completed the occupation of Java, the fearful fact that accurate bombing of even very small ships in pitch-darkness was possible came to light. Briefly explained, this was made possible by the development of the short wave locater and a special sighting apparatus. For instance, an airplane flying in the dark can always locate cruising enemy ships by use of the locater, and when the discovery is made, the plane comes directly over the ship and drops a flare bomb which lights up the vicinity and brings the ships into clear view. The plane is then able to sink the ship at one blow by the use of the special sighting apparatus. Such an attack is possible even on ships that are traveling at a speed of 40 knots an hour.

What is the result of such a condition? Well, suppose a contingent makes a landing on an island that is not self supporting, provisions and arms having to be supplied by means of transports. If the mastery of the air is in enemy hands, it will be impossible to ship the necessary materials to the island, and after about a week the soldiers on the island will be unable to keep themselves alive from lack of foodstuffs. Then, when that particular island falls, the enemy immediately builds an air base there. The next island also meets the same fate, and thus one island after another falls into the hands of the enemy. That is how the so-called "stepping-stone" tactics were born.

Ashihara: The reason for the persistent attacks of the enemy in the South Pacific lies in the fact that Japanese air bases are gradually advancing toward the South. If this continues, the enemy supply routes will certainly be exposed to the danger of being shut off, which would be disastrous to the enemy. Hence their frantic efforts to push Japan back. Should one side make a clean retreat, there would be no problem at all, but since it is impossible for the enemy to abandon Australia, a retreat is out of question. Consequently Australia has become the most important problem in that area.

Reporter: Does this mean that mastery of the air will be held by the side with the stronger fighting units?

Tsukushi: Not necessarily. After all, heavy bombers are necessary to blow up the enemy transportation routes and supply bases. The quickest way to destroy the enemy air units is to strike while the planes are lined up on the airfields.

Ashihara: We can no longer use the mass formation system in which bombs are dropped en masse on enemy airfield. We have devised other means of attack.

It was at the end of October last year that we made an attack on the Tinsukia air base in India. In that aerial attack, our planes broke up formation and attacked the enemy almost one by one. We flew low, 200 to 300 meters, and discovering airdromes hidden in the jungle, bombed them one by one. This surprise attack obtained great results. Though we were struck considerably by the ground-fire, flying low as we were, none of the bullets hit our planes in vital spots, so we were able to return to our base without any casualties.

However, the units which attacked the same place after us were full of complaint when they returned. They had received instructions to make a ground attack in case the enemy planes failed to meet them in the air. The attack was so arranged that the light bombers went first, followed by the fighting unit, but when the latter reached the spot there was nothing to attack as all the objectives had been destroyed by the light bombers, and smoke from the burning enemy facilities hid everything from view. The unit had been able to destroy only the little that seemed to have been left. Afterwards the commander of the fighting unit complained to me, saying, "Next time, let my unit go first."

Japanese Fighters Stronger

Reporter: Please tell us about the actual strength of the American air force in the South Pacific.

Tsukushi: Fighting methods in the South Pacific are quite different from those of aerial encounters during the battle of Nomonhan, or during the Malay, Burma and Java campaigns. In the first place, the fighting is taking place over tropical, pestiferous regions where there are few inhabitants. Consequently, all supplies must come over dangerous sea routes. And secondly the American air force is more powerful than it has ever been before.

When I went to New Guinea, the late Commander Sugiura said to me, "I thought I had experienced hard fighting at Nomonhan, but since I came here I have met with what I consider real aerial battles. These battles are truly worth our efforts." He fought from early morning, slept on a rush mat and ate only rice balls. Such is the warfare in the South.

Hara: As evidenced by the announcements of war results in which large numbers of enemy planes are reported shot down, the Japanese fighter planes are definitely superior to those of the enemy. The enemy fighters are certainly speedy, but speed alone does not count in an aerial engagement. The planes must also have the agility to make quick turns, and the ability to rapidly ascend is necessary too, which is quite an order. To produce better speed, the planes must be built heavily. The principle is similar to that of tying a stone to a piece of paper in order to make it travel farther. However, when a plane is heavy, it cannot perform spiral movements quickly. On the other hand, when a plane is built light, it can make quick turns although it has less speed. Such a plane has the advantage of being able to make agile maneuvers in an encounter. It is the combination of these two qualities and the technical skill of the pilots which count in aerial engagements. From the foregoing standpoints, unquestionably Japan has the superiority in aerial engagements as its pilots are thoroughly trained and its planes well balanced.

Ashihara: I will give you an example of the superiority of a Japanese army pilot which I witnessed with my own eyes.

It is the characteristic of the Hayabusa fighters to be able to keep up with the bullet-like speed of the enemy planes and yet retain the ability to make a swift turn. A class-mate of Major Tsukushi and myself are in command of a certain Hayabusa air unit. When he was stationed at Mingaradon, one morning at dawn about a dozen enemy Hurricane fighters made a surprise visit and began a ground attack. As a rule it is impossible for fighter planes to take to the air when enemy planes have taken the situation in hand and are flying low, with another group above them as escort, because if fired upon when they have just left the ground and have had no time to pick up speed, there is nothing they can do. However, to everyone's surprise this commander ordered his unit to take to the air. The enemy fire came thick and fast, but in spite of this the commander's plane rose into the air and engaged the enemy at an extremely low altitude. We were watching the scene from the ground, our tightly-clenched hands damp with perspiration. The waiting enemy trailed his rising plane, firing upon it now from this direction and now from that.

The men who were watching from the ground were all in a dither, and forgetting the danger they all came out of their anti-air raid shelters and shouted warnings to him at the top of their voices (laughter). In the meantime, one enemy plane opened fire but fortunately the bullets missed their mark and the commander, suddenly becoming aware of the enemy by the firing made a quick turn, and when the enemy plane glided in front of him suddenly sent it down with one shot. It was really a beautiful bit of work.

In Burma the enemy used to attack us in real earnest, but lately, discovering our skill, they beat a hasty retreat as soon as we begin work. In the South Pacific areas, too, the United States has admitted in reports that its fighters are hardly able to stand up to the Japanese fighting planes, and in a broadcast in the early part of May it announced that it would cease manufacturing P-40 fighters. However, after three weeks, it announced that it would continue to manufacture these planes until this autumn. This would seem to indicate that planes to replace the P-40s cannot be produced until autumn.

Coordination of Movement

Hiraoka: I have been instructing fliers for the past X X years, and from my experience, I may say that the Japanese are most suited for making good pilots. The most important thing in piloting a plane is foot agility, and the feet of the Japanese are extremely well trained to sensitiveness from childhood through wearing wooden clogs and playing on bamboo stilts.

Of course the students at our school are young boys of 17 or 18 who come from aeronautical schools, but they are able to make a solo flight within XX weeks of entering our school. They seem to require the instructor's help for only five or six hours, and after that they are able to manage by themselves. Naturally we have various apparatus on which the boys get plenty of practice on the ground, but even so the essential thing is natural ability, which all of them have.

Tsukushi: Look at the Japanese "odori" (dance). We can see from that the feet of the Japanese are limber.

Hiraoka: The perfect co-ordination of hand and foot movements is absolutely necessary in piloting, and Japanese dances, no matter what kind, never consist of hand or foot movements alone. When a dancer's hands are in motion, the feet too are in harmonious motion.

Experience in complex athletic competitions also is a valuable asset in a pilot. For instance, take baseball. When a batter makes a hit, the defending players must judge, in a flash, how far to run to catch the ball and what to do after catching it, and act accordingly. Such a game is most valuable in developing initiative. Those who can accomplish nothing on the playground are usually helpless when they are put into an airplane. There is an old saying, "Skilful at one game, skilful at all the games," and whether it be at athletic games or at any other game, a person who is skilled in them invariably makes a good pilot.

Spirit of U.S. Pilots

Reporter: It is said that American pilots are mostly students. How is their fighting spirit, and their technical skill?

Ashihara: To my mind American pilots are like circus fliers; they like to perform such stunts as surprising an enemy single-handed.

For instance, at one time three P-40 planes attacked our base where they knew a considerable number of our fighting planes were stationed. Our men quickly took up positions in the airfield, and the ground crew immediately busied themselves with the anti-aircraft guns. In the meantime one enemy plane dived to a low altitude and began an attack. The other two planes, however, remained poised in a strange position without either attacking us or covering the first plane which was raining shells on the runway. I thought this quite a daring feat for the enemy.

Then another time our fighting and bombing units were returning to the base after discharging their duties. I was there when they returned. As there was only one runway, the planes had to break formation and make a landing one by one while the rest hovered above awaiting their turn. I happened to look up at our circling planes, and suddenly noticed in their midst a strange plane. "Look! That plane's not ours. It must be an enemy plane," I shouted, and upon closer scrutiny, I discovered that it was a North American. It had evidently followed our units to the base, and managed to hide itself in their midst in the confusion of breaking up formation. It was leisurely scouting the lay of the land. As it had come only for scouting purposes, it dropped no bombs. "Open fire on it!" I commanded the anti-aircraft squad.

Tsukushi: Compared with Japaness pilots, the Americans are sadly lacking in training and are far inferior in their technical skill. In the United States, unfavorable war developments are never published, as this might deter students from going to the front. In fact, those who have experienced the fire of battle in the South Pacific areas—that is, those who know anything about the strength of the Japanese forces—are all confined in Australia so they will not be able to disclose the true state of affairs to those in the United States. The students, therefore, know nothing of the real situation and come to the front with the enthusiasm and pride, so to speak, of athletic champions.

Ashihara: There is a story which I think very interesting as a contrast to the exhibitionism of the enemy. It concerns Lieutenant Shigeru Nakazaki who was awarded a citation on July 11. Lieutenant Nakazaki is a man of extreme modesty when on the ground. In fact, in talking to us his mode of speech and attitude are as precise as those of a cadet. However, once he is in the air he plays havoc with the enemy by his daring and fierceness. And that was how he came to receive the citation.

I used to think that Lieutenant Nakazaki was a singularly serious-minded man, but it seems that he has a humorous side to his character. As a rule, he never talks about his feats on his return to the base, but one evening when we were on night air defense duty together, he told me various things. "The other day I thought I would like to see the enemy's face," he began, "and giving chase to an enemy plane, I approached within a few meters of it. It was a Hurricane fighter. Now, when one is trailed by an enemy so closely, one cannot help looking back," Nakazaki said laughingly, "and that is exactly what the enemy pilot did. Then I saw a ghastly expression on his face which made me ask myself if I too made such a face when I was engaged in an aerial battle.

"If the enemy had only put on more speed he could easily have drawn away from me, but probably influenced by battle-field psychology he felt that somehow he had to make a loop in order to escape from me. So he made a loop to the left, which was a fatal movement for him, as it gave me the chance to down him with one shot."

Another example of the daring of Lieutenant Nakazaki is demonstrated by what he said one day, which was, "I saw the top of a cocoanut palm above my head today." It was reported that he chased enemy planes so close to the ground that they couldn't do anything but crash.

Nasuno Yoichi of Showa

Reporter: Now could you tell us something about the enemy heavy bombers?

Tsukushi: Say what you will, the biggest problem is the enemy four-motored Boeing B-17 bombers. When they made their first appearance in Burma, our men, including Major Ashihara here, shot them down quite easily. However, after a while they were equipped with various contraptions, and those which fought us at the time of the fierce struggle on Guadalcanal Island, were quite difficult to bring down. We were forced to resort to collision tactics. At that time I was in the battle zone, and I noticed that the enemy, afraid of our collision tactics, kept away from the battle-field for some time. In fact, they didn't show themselves for about two or three weeks as there was nothing they could do against our collision-at-sight tactics.

When the technicians in Japan heard of the situation, they worked day and night to produce an effective counter-measure. When the new device arrived at the front, everyone remarked:

"This is great!" When finally the enemy reappeared, our pilots were called before the commander, who told them, "You are the Nasuno Yoichi (The William Tell of Japan who shot down a fan atop a pole in a rowboat, on rough sea, from the land with one arrow) of the Showa Era." Now go and shoot down the fan. Our pilots were greatly heartened by the commander's words, and taking to the air they shot down the enemy one by one.

One of the pilots told me afterward that he had determined to collide headlong with the enemy if he failed to shoot him down. After that, whenever the enemy bombers came our fighters made it a point to scatter and never missed shooting all of them down. In fact, there are men like Sergeant-Major X X, who holds a record of shooting down four or five enemy bombers single-handed.

It seems as though the size of heavy bombers is going to be reduced in the future. This is interesting, because when there is no way of defense, any random shooting will find its mark without fail when the object is large. As a matter of fact, at present the offensive and defensive powers are playing a seesaw game.

Japan's National Strength

Tsukushi: We hear of the decisive war that is going on in airplane production. It is said that the United States will produce yearly 120,000 planes. However, even if it succeeds in manufacturing that number every year, it has to distribute them all over the world to the various fronts. Therefore, it is most improbable that all those 120,000 planes will be sent to the Japanese-American front. Again, an airplane does not constitute a weapon until it reaches the front. In addition, there is every chance that some of the ships carrying those planes will be sunk on their way to East Asia. Therefore, the final number to actually oppose our forces would be about 50,000 at the most. Against this, one half as many Japanese planes will suffice to win the war, with a margin to spare. Everyone is confident of that.

Ashihara: The production of 25,000 planes, which is one half the present yearly production of the United States, is not a difficult one for Japan.

When you are in the war zone, you see many new-type planes and mountains of ammunition arriving from time to time. And as there is a plentiful supply of gasoline, you sometimes wonder as to the extent of the development of Japan's national strength.

Reporter: Such news will encourage everyone to exert themselves still further.

Ashihara: The imposing sight of our steadily advancing troops on the war front strikes even us "professionals" as being full of promise. I often wish we could let the people at home witness such a scene.

Tsukushi: The steady improvements being made in our airplanes are making them more effective from day to day, as can be seen by comparing present-day planes with those at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In fact, these planes have already been relegated to the background.

Reporter: According to what you say, the production of airplanes seems to be progressing satisfactorily.

Hara: It has made a big jump since October of last year.

Hiraoka: Doesn't it strike you that we are producing more than we planned on?

Hara: Yes, that is right.

Hiraoka: The Nakajima Aircraft Factory is near our school. In one part of this factory enthusiastic youths are receiving instructions in the art of flying, while in the other part planes are being built by youthful workers as fast as they can. When these youngsters meet on the streets, one hails the other by saying, "I'll take care of the fighting end of the war," while the other replies, "And I'll make all the planes you can fly." I hear that the workers are on very good terms with each other, which has greatly increased the productive power of the factory. In fact, it is now exceeding its quota of production.

Reporter: I have heard that as a result of the mass production system, the Americans are finding it difficult to manufacture improved planes. Is this correct?

Hara: It might be difficult, but remember that anything is possible in time of war. However, it is the quality of the pilots that counts the most, and not the quantity or quality of airplanes.

Reporter: Then the responsibility lies with Captain Hiraoka and his colleagues, does it not?

Hiraoka: We always tell our students that whether the enemy manufactures 100,000, 150,000 or 200,000 planes, there is nothing to fear, because without skilled pilots they are useless. And when it comes to a fight between pilots, there is absolutely no cause to fear our enemy. I tell them that to oppose single-handed 1,000 of the enemy is an impossibility, but at least they should attain sufficient skill and faith to oppose 10 of them alone.

Tsukushi: After all, everything rests on the spirit of a nation. As long as we stand firm and united, we can be sure of victory. And being Japanese, there is no question of our doing anything else.

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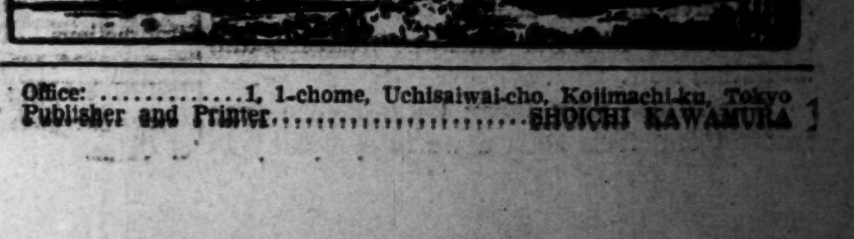
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Publisher and Printer..........SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00 six months ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1943

The New Administrative Structure

With the abolition of four old Ministries and the creation of three new Ministries, a sweeping reform in Japan's administrative structure goes into effect today. This achievement constitutes a victory in the prosecution of the present war no less potent than any military victory won on the field of battle.

The event which is taking place today is the culmination of the steps which have been in progress for some time. It will be remembered that it was on September 21 that the Government decided upon the policy of strengthening the internal structure of the country to accord with the present decisive stage of the war situation. By this policy there will result a rapid increase and extension of the nation's fighting power, especially with respect to air strength, with respect to the attainment of absolute self-sufficiency in food supply in Japan and Manchoukuo, and with respect to the internal defense structure. Since then all the necessary steps, including the enactment of the requisite legislation, have been taken.

On October 2 the establishment of a Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and a Ministry of Transportation and Communications was decided upon. On October 8 the decision concerning the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions, the amalgamation of various bureaus, and other reforms in the Cabinet and in the various Ministries was announced. At the same time, changes in the Government personnel were also announced. These reforms also called for the abolition of the old Ministries of Commerce and Industry, of Agriculture and Forestry, of Railways, and of Communications.

With regard to the unification and adjustment of the local administrative structure, comparable reforms were decided upon after the matter had been considered by the Local Administrative Council on October 18. As for the reduction in the number of officials, made possible by the proposed changes in the local administrative structure, this was decided upon on October 12 and 16. The estimates necessary for the enforcement of these measures were presented to the Imperial Diet at its recent Extraordinary Session in a supplementary budget for the 1943-1944 fiscal year, and were passed together with the Munitions Company Bill.

In this manner, all the necessary measures have been taken with efficiency and dispatch with the result that the new administrative structure will begin to function from today. More than 43,000 officials, including more than 1,700 in Chosen and Taiwan, comprising 25 per cent of the entire administrative personnel, are thus being set free to take other positions on the front line of increasing and strengthening the nation's fighting power.

The present reform is one of the most sweeping which has ever been carried out in Japan. It marks a new period in the domestic administration of Japan and shows that the Government which carried it out and the people who supported it whole-heartedly have a most solid determination to push the War of Greater East Asia to a speedy and successful conclusion. The decisive war structure has now been successfully launched. It presages a new surge of strength to the ever invincible might of Japan.

The Triumphant Return of Subhas C. Bose

Japan hails with pleasure the arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose on his first visit to Japan since his assumption of the high office of Head of the Provisional Government of Free India. When he departed from his previous visit four months ago, he went as a knight errant riding forth to an adventurous quest; today he returns as a conquering hero. Japan gave him her deepest best wishes then; she extends him her warmest welcome and adulation now.

The reason why Japan takes such a deep interest and feels such a warm sympathy in the mission of this great Indian leader is not hard to seek. He represents among the Indian people the same ideals, the same aspirations, and the same destiny which have directed the historic mission of the Japanese nation. His success redounds to the glory of Japan and of all East Asia no less than to the glory of India.

Japan, as the outstanding strong and independent nation of East Asia, has ever felt a fervent passion to see the rest of Asia enjoy the same freedom and power she has enjoyed. She has ever felt a burning indignation at the tyrannical oppression over the other peoples of East Asia exercised by the same Anglo-Saxon imperialists who would threaten a similar fate for Japan if they were able. Hence the fight of the Indian people for freedom from their British masters, as represented in the independence movement led by Subhas Chandra Bose, meets with the heartiest sympathy and support of the Japanese nation.

Japan today greets Subhas Chandra Bose with acclaim because he has advanced India's cause to a point nearer to the realization of that nation's ultimate goal than any other Indian leader. He himself, no doubt, will make no claim for personal credit; the time and circumstances must account in no small measure for his success. But it cannot be gainsaid that his inspiring faith in his cause, his leonine courage, his penetrating wisdom, and his indefatigable energy have been instrumental in causing the recent forward surge which has taken place in the movement of the Indian people toward independence.

He has made more thoroughly realized than ever before the inescapable fact that nothing less than force can solve the problem of Indian independence. He has been instrumental in bringing into existence the Indian National Army, the first regularly organized military force dedicated to the cause of India's freedom. He has been instrumental in creating the Provisional Government of Free India, the first real government of the Indian people since the initial invasion of the British into India centuries ago. He has been instrumental in committing his Government to a policy of unremitting war against the Anglo-Saxons who are the inexorable enemy of his people. For these great accomplishments secured in the brief four months since his last visit here, he deserves the plaudits of all friends of India and supporters of East Asiatic freedom.

To be sure, his task is not yet finished; in fact it has but just begun. The great struggles still lie in the future. But already the triumphant advance has clearly started, and the magnificent start which has already been made is an augury of the eventual complete victory. Toward this victory, Japan will be unstinting in her support and practical aid. The welcome which Japan is according to Subhas Chandra Bose at this time is a pledge of the might which Japan will throw into the endeavors of the entire Indian nation which this great leader represents.

Wee Voices

Every morning I am awakened by the prattling of little children of the neighborhood. They rise early and make this fact clear by their shrill voices that carry far. One regret I had in coming back to Japan late in April was that the uguisu had ceased to visit my garden by that time. But the high pitched tones of the wee population nearby are to me as much a part of nature as the songs of birds and the babbling of brooks. Their very shrieks are nature's devices for their protection and growth. (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

November 1, 1942

The most sweeping reorganization of the nation's administrative system, ever effected in Japan, was realized today. It involved the simplification of the administrative service, creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and unification of the administration of affairs in Japan Proper and overseas territories. The realization of the organization means the materialization of a multitude of plans for the conversion of the nation's peacetime structure into a wartime one which have been under discussion ever since June of this year.

* * *

The dire shortage of daily necessities and manpower and the resultant corruption of public morals—this is the situation in Britain in the fourth winter of hostilities. In a word, the dark clouds of social unrest are hovering low over warring Britain. Most harassing to the English this winter will be the ever-mounting shortage of coal.

* * *

The Communications Bureau of the Hongkong Government-General today opened the new telegraphic service between Hongkong and principal cities in Manchoukuo, Mengchiang, North China as well as Amoy.

* * *

Beginning today, funds deposited in banks within the area under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China at Nanking, belonging to persons residing in enemy territory will be frozen under the regulations controlling enemy monetary transactions. The proposed regulations have the purpose of completely cutting off Chungking-controlled banking organs from those within the area under the jurisdiction of the National Government of China.

PEOPLE'S LOYALTY TO THRONE UNSHAKEN THROUGH THE AGES

By HYOSAI NAGAI

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

The customs and manners of the present-day Ainu help us a great deal in the study of the ideas prevalent among the former Ainu tribe, prior to the birth of the unified Japan. The Bear Festival observed by the present-day Ainu is one of the rites indicative of the livelihood which was dependent on fishery. Their reverence for trees and rocks, their deification of foxes and bears, their worship of the sun and their regard for incantations show that in religious ideas, they belong to animism, fetishism and totemism. We can also gather that these faiths were handed down to them from their ancestors, the former Ainu tribe. Again, the existence of similar faiths among some local people of present Japan enables us to trace the ancestry of these people to the Ainu who inter-married with proto-Japanese.

The proto-Japanese settled down in the country to live by farming carried on by the methods brought by the Yayoi tribe. That they had a variety of primitive faiths at first can be inferred from ancient historical records. They believed in totemism, which looks upon birds, snakes, crocodiles, etc. as their ancestors, in animism which sees spirits in all things and believes that even grass and trees can speak and in fetishism which worships stars, all elements, lightning, etc. They further believed in divination, exorcism, purification by water and incantation, had a faith in magic or practised taboo. They were thus at a low level of culture, as was, indeed, quite inevitable. Their faiths underwent gradual changes as the work of creating a unified State progressed.

Ideas Become Unified

It is by armed force that any State becomes unified at first. After unification, internal peace and order is maintained by political measures, and ideas become unified by religious faiths. Then various customs and manners come into being in order to create and develop a culture fit for the characteristic traits of the nation.

In the case of Japan, unification by armed force was effected of a people who had already primitive faiths of totemism, animism, etc., and there was then a steady development of ideas, which led to the creation of hero gods, ancestor gods, creation gods, industrial gods and cultural gods. At the same time, there developed the idea of a State of blood relationship and the religion of reverence for the Throne.

So far as we can judge, the clan system ruling in Japan at the time of the foundation of the country was based on blood-relationship and partook largely of the nature of ancestor-worship. The theory that ancestor-worship developed out of the dread of the furies of the dead accords with the point of view expressed by some scholars in an attempt to explain the relics of the dead only with a big stone in its arms, which was discovered in an unearthed tomb of the stone age in Japan, that the contrivance was for preventing the outburst of the furies of the dead.

However, ancestor-worship certainly springs from the sense of gratitude for the favors and merits of forefathers, and it is wrong to attribute it to the dread of the furies of the dead. Each village had its ancestral god who was revered as the common progenitor of the villagers, and services for this god were performed either by an elder among the lineal descendants of the god, by a man of high worth among the villagers or by a man specifically chosen for the purpose. This chief ritualist collected from the villagers the offerings to be made at the services and kept the villagers informed of the divine will, besides praying for the welfare of the whole village.

Influence Penetrated

Into these villages the influence of those who unified Japan became penetrated and while those who offered resistance were subjugated, those who obeyed were given protection. The elders of the big villages who vowed allegiance to the Throne were given comparatively high positions and the belief gradually developed that those ancestral gods whom these elders served emanated from the lineal descendants of the Sun Goddess. This change of faith cannot be said to be mistaken, seeing that there was unmistakably the mixing of blood in the process of the growth of proto-Japanese.

The constitution of a consanguineous State founded in this way and the faiths inspiring its people combined to nurture the consciousness that they were of a race with the great common progenitor, and they deemed it most blissful to serve faithfully the Sovereign. This mental attitude is reflected in the compilation of the Kojiki and the Shoki.

While going through this process, Japan had to resist pressure from continental influences, but fortunately, thanks partly to her insular position and partly to the tranquillity that prevailed in the country, she was comparatively secure from deleterious influences. There was not such an active inflow of savage tribes as was witnessed in the case of the continental countries, nor was there a mass migration of people. It was thus possible for the proto-Japanese to achieve by degree the establishment of a State centering around the Throne.

After a good deal of vicissitudes, the Nara period was reached, and the Tempyo culture developed about the eighth century. In the meantime, the national faith had become unshakable that the country should invariably be governed by the unbroken line of Emperors. For many years from that period down to the present day, the faith of the Japanese people in their Sovereign remained firm and this conviction of the nation is absolutely proof against all derogatory influences.

Dr. Hozumi's Theory

So long as Japan exists, the Imperial Household will also remain in existence. It is impossible to conceive a Japan which has not the Emperor to reign over it. Dr. Yatsuka Hozumi, who was the first to lecture on the Japanese Constitution to Tokyo Imperial University students, declared that the Emperor meant the State. His theory must be accepted as correct, as there can be no Japan without the Emperor to reign over it.

In historical books of older ages also, we find many narratives which show that the possessors of mighty military power could not use their armed force except by decrees issued by Emperors, ex-Emperors or Imperial Princes. These orders were necessary to justify their use of armed force. Without such orders, a mighty military force availed its possessor nothing.

Some people may think that as international public law is helpless before armed force, so is the righteous cause easily defied by armed force. In Japan, however, armed force could not be used without Imperial decrees. If it were used without such decrees, this appeal to arms was open to severe censure as unjustifiable. It was due to the strong national faith in the Imperial Rule that this was so. Thus, it comes about that the Emperor means the State and the Sovereign is the center of the national faith.

The XXth CENTURY

The October issue of the XXth Century contains a plethora of interesting articles. The Editor, Dr. Klaus Mehnert, has contributed a penetrating analysis of the recent events in Italy in which he presents probably the most reliable and comprehensive explanation of these happenings and the reasons for them.

"Success of Two Missions" by E. Obenaus throws an interesting light on the roles of two men who, during the critical years preceding the war, were the ambassadors of the two Anglo-Saxon Powers in Berlin, namely, William E. Dodd and Sir Neville Henderson. "Good Earth?" will amaze most readers by the facts it contains about the agricultural situation in China. The author, Paul Wilm, destroys many misconception.

A subject of personal appeal to almost anyone is the care of the teeth. In "Diet and Dental Decay" Dr. Eschler shows that in order to obtain and preserve healthy teeth it is necessary to begin with a proper diet even before birth. This article is followed by an enthralling description of the dangers faced by neutral seamen who sail on ships in anti-Axis service.

Among the other items of this interesting issue of the XXth Century we mention a survey of the present standard of living in the U.S.A., a critical analysis of the figures of American casualties published by the U.S. Board of War Information, a beautifully illustrated article of book-making in China, a vivid description of the opening up of Japan a century ago, and a splendid short story translated from the Finnish. Of course the magazine also contains its customary absorbing book and movie reviews.

Fruits of Wisdom

Memory tempers prosperity, mitigates adversity, controls youth, and delights old age.—Lactantius.

* * *

The worldly hope men set their hearts upon turns ashes—or it prospers; and anon, like snow upon the desert's dusty face, lighting a little hour or two—is gone.—Omar Khayyam.

* * *

The end of labor is to gain leisure.
—Aristotle.

* * *

To write a good love-letter, you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written.—Rousseau.

* * *

May not taste be compared to that exquisite sense of the bee, which instantly discovers and extracts the quintessence of every flower and disregards all the rest of it?—Greville.

DOMINATION OF WORLD IS OBJECT OF ANTI-AXIS

Japan, Germany Have Lofty Aims

By TSURUMATSU OKAMOTO

(From the Gaiko Jiho)

In order that the people may unite and cooperate in the prosecution of war, the aims of the war must be clarified. In an aimless war which is fought simply to defeat the enemy, the people will not eagerly sacrifice themselves. For this reason, we can say that it is a very interesting problem to make a comparative study of the war aims as explained by the Axis and anti-Axis nations.

The principle of regional "body politic to share common destiny" has been applied to the European New Order and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. That is to say, the nations and races, geographically oppressed, would congregate and organize a "common body politic" and look up to the most powerful, civilized nation among them as the leader nation. Since this "body politic to share common destiny" would occupy a wide region, it will contain all sorts of resources. For this reason the regional "body politic to share common destiny" could become self-sufficient. If this could not be accomplished, the "common body politic" would be meaningless.

This self-sufficiency must not only be economical, but must also be at the same time defensive. If we cannot obtain the materials required for national defense within this region but must depend on states outside the region for them, it cannot be said that the national defense of that region is independent.

Axis New Order

By establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Japan can guarantee the independence of the different races living in this great region, release the resources from exploitation by Britain and the United States, and make the different races living in the same region enjoy them.

The establishment of the Axis' New European Order, like the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, signifies that the divers regionally oppressed nations should also congregate and organize a "common body politic." This region includes a very wide area.

To the Axis nations, the current war is a titanic war, unparalleled in history, to decide whether they can discard the old system of maintaining peace by pitting against one another allies of equal strength as hitherto or use the modern means of maintaining peace called the "body politic to share common destiny."

When the New Order planned and advocated by the Axis nations is established and the so-called new world order is materialized, the cause of war—will be rooted out because each race will be freed from the Anglo-American yoke and the resources will be justly distributed.

Anti-Axis Aims

The aforesaid are the Axis war aims, but what are the war aims of Britain and the United States? It must not be forgotten that the war aims of Britain and the United States are disjoined and used in a double-faced manner. Their objective is the continued monopolization of their possessions and economical concessions scattered all over the world. They can by this means protect the rights of the capitalist and ruling classes.

They do not, however, venture to announce openly that this reason is their war aim because they know that they cannot win the united support of their peoples. Not only that, the neutral countries will be disgusted with them. Therefore, they drew up the Atlantic Charter, the aims of which are: namely, the protection of democracy, respect of liberalism, preservation of the independence of minor nations, and the like. Nevertheless, the peoples of Britain and the United States could no longer be satisfied with these hackneyed slogans. They are clamoring for a new philosophy which could only make up for the distresses and sacrifices which they have never experienced so far. It seems as though these peoples somehow feel at heart that the Axis war aims are none other than the philosophy which they themselves are clamoring for. This is a grave matter to the anti-Axis ruling classes. It will cause demoralization and excite anti-war feeling of the people.

In analyzing the comments made by divers writers and commentators, of Britain and the United States, it seems that, feeling discontented with making the Atlantic Charter the ultimate aim of the war, they have come to make the establishment of a more effective economic and political machinery as their war aim. That is to say, the earth should economically be one. History up to the present has progressed towards this economic unity. It is the political unity of the world that is lagging behind to a remarkable degree.

Should the flow of commodities which are being produced by all the peoples of the world immediately cease, several millions of people may face starvation. The consequence of forming boundary lines in trade is really depressing. And if political unity of the world does not go hand in hand with the economic unity, the latter may also sometime or other disintegrate. For this reason an economically and politically united world must rightfully make its appearance after the termination of the current war.

The economic and political unity as called by the Anglo-American commentators means the economic and political machinery which is to be controlled by the Anglo-Saxons, but it is a certainty that disputes may arise between both the British and the Americans with regard to who shall assume this controlling role. For this reason, the world dominance as advocated by the Anglo-American commentators is really the subjugation of the world by the United States or Britain, or by their joint cooperation.

The American advocates more often than not aver that, by referring to the state system of the United States of America, the restriction of the sovereignty is in no wise a difficulty; but the failure of the League of Nations proves that their contention is erroneous.

In the light of this failure of the League of Nations, the Axis New Order signifies, first, that the countries having deep regional interests would congregate and organize a "common body politic," thus avoiding the folly of repeating the failure of the League of Nations.

Longitudinal Zones

The new Axis world order signifies that it will shift from the ism in which every state wields power in its own region to that of great co-prosperity spheres in which every state wields power in its own region. The establishment of these regional spheres signifies that the earth would be divided longitudinally into separate areas. However, the new order of Britain and the United States signifies that it would unify the world by leaving intact their possessions passing horizontally through the earth. If this is not subjugation of the world by the Anglo-Saxons, what is it then?

Germany is projecting the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere with Europe as a nucleus. In the East, she is desirous of seeing the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the leadership of Japan and cooperating with it.

Under the present day political machinery, all the nations of the world cannot sleep in peace for a single day. This is because the ism in which every state wields power in its own region has become the international political foundation. If they should be divided regionally into separate parts, the divers nations within each region would not experience the menace of aggression from foreign countries.

PROBLEM OF LABOR SHORTAGE TORMENTS BRITISH AUTHORITIES

Mobilization of Manpower Has Already Reached Its Peak—Growing Demands Cannot Be Met

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

Part II

The daily percentage of absentees, according to the statement of the Fuel Minister made in reply to a query in Parliament last June, was approximately 11 per cent of all coal mine workers, of which 4.47 per cent was classed as "avoidable" and the remainder as "unavoidable." This means that about 50,000 workers out of the rough total of 700,000 are daily absent from work due to illness or other unavoidable causes.

Should the government succeed in cutting down the "avoidable" absenteeism of 4.47 per cent to even one-half, it would mean an annual increase in production of approximately 4,000,000 tons and to this end the government is presently exerting its efforts. Fines are being levied on irresponsible absentees and other stringent measures are being enforced in an effort to cut down this percentage but the result so far is far from satisfactory.

As "baits" to induce more workers to enter the coal mining fields such as increase in wages and special allotments of daily necessities have failed to bring about the anticipated results, the government is now trying to induce the youths to enter the mines by make-believing that the coal mining industry will grow in importance even after the war and that it offers a bright future to ambitious youths.

Baits Workers

The Coal Miners' Union is cooperating with the government in this task by loudly broadcasting that as soon as the war ends all miners past the age of 55 will be granted social insurance in accordance with the Beveridge Plan and that such special privileges as free vocational education for children of coal miners, free housing and fair raises in wages and positions for the younger workers are under consideration.

Recently, 2,700 surface workers, a majority of whom, according to the statement of the Fuel Minister, had acted on their own volition, were shifted to subterranean work. The result was fairly satisfactory and now the government is trying to get 20,000 more workers to work in the pits.

In connection with the proposed increase in pit workers the government is trying to encourage surface workers from going into the mine on their own free will, but the results so far indicate that it is easier said than done and the Labor Minister had to resort in many instances to the Essential Work Order which gives the Labor Minister arbitrary power to shift workers to vital industries.

This compulsory shift in occupation has affected not a few minors between the ages of 16 and 18 and has caused much criticism as an inhumane measure, detrimental from the standpoint of health and education. The labor strife at the Nottingamshire coal mine in the early part of this month in which 13,000 mine workers participated causing a production loss of 50,000 tons is said to have been caused by the imprisonment of an 18 year-old surface worker who refused the Fuel Minister's order to go into the mine.

A movement is under way to increase production by concentrating on the richer mines and by mechanizing and rationalizing methods of production. According to the Fuel Minister's report to Parliament in June, 23 out of the 1900 coal mines scattered throughout England have already been shut down and many more are scheduled to meet the same fate.

The coal mines abandoned so far are as follows: 1 in Northumberland, 8 in Durham, 2 in Yorksire, 1 in North Derby, 5 in Lancashire, 3 in North Wales, 3 in North Stratford, 2 in South Stratford and Cheshire, 1 in Warwick, 1 in South Wales, 2 in Lothian and 4 in Lanark. Besides the above, 14 mines have been partially shut down.

Production Concentrated

Concentration of production has already been instituted at 40 different mines and from these 40 mines alone an increase in output by 1,000,00 tons during this year is anticipated.

This recent movement of the government, however, has its limit for the following reasons:

1—In some of the mines production efficiency is very low, but these mines must be kept in operation as the quality of the coal produced is suited to certain types of industry.

2—Coal mine owners are opposed to the plan on the grounds that once a mine is shut down, the possibility of re-opening it becomes remote and that the increase in profits derived from concentrating production is negligible.

3—Mine workers are opposed to the plan of shifting labor power as this would entail inconveniences of moving households from one place to another and also from fear of losing their old jobs when the war is over.

Survey work for mechanizing selected mines have already been completed and are awaiting the importation of mining machineries from the United States. The government has decided to subsidize a part of the transportation costs of mining machineries and lumber, but due to the scarcity of bottoms and other transportation facilities it will take some time before the mines are fully equipped.

In order to avoid loss of production due to labor strifes, superintendents of coal mines have been vested with power to settle disputes. Openly the Coal Miners' Union is cooperating with the government in this respect, but as it naturally follows, discontentment is wont to increase with the pressure of work and present indications are for the worse.

The Executive Secretary of the Coal Miners' Union stated in the September 20, 1943 issue of the Times that the loss of output during June this year due to labor strifes is twice as great as the loss from similar causes during the corresponding month of 1940.

Arbitrary System Advocated

For home consumption of coal, an arbitrary system of distribution is being strongly advocated, but due to technical difficulties it still remains to be put into official practice. Actually, however, there is a kind of controlled distribution system in force as the dealers' supplies for home consumption is limited in quantity and to a certain type of inferior grade coal. Fuel economy and the use of substitute fuel is being strongly encouraged.

Due partly to a comparatively warm winter, coal economy in the homes during the past year was highly satisfactory and the set quota of 8,000,000 tons was surpassed by approximately 3,000,000 tons.

As regards industrial consumption, the Fuel Ministry established a Fuel Efficiency Committee in the ministry and similar committees in each of the districts under its supervision. These district committees are made up of about 650

(Continued on Page 2)